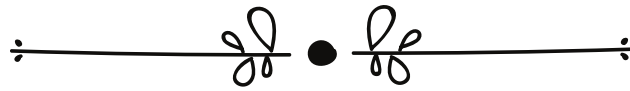


BIOHACK NOTES



REPRODUCTION IN ORGANISMS

- BASED ON ACTIVE RECALL AND SPACED REPETITION
- TARGET 360/360 IN NEET BIOLOGY & 100/100 IN BOARDS!



PARTH GOYAL





• INTRODUCTION

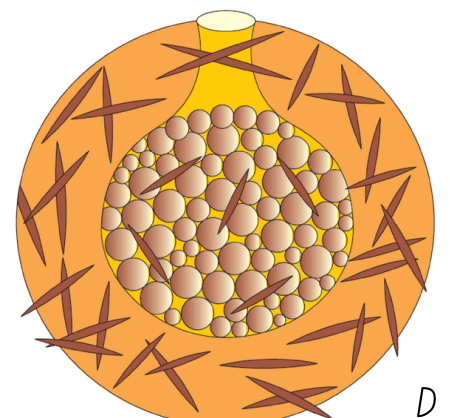
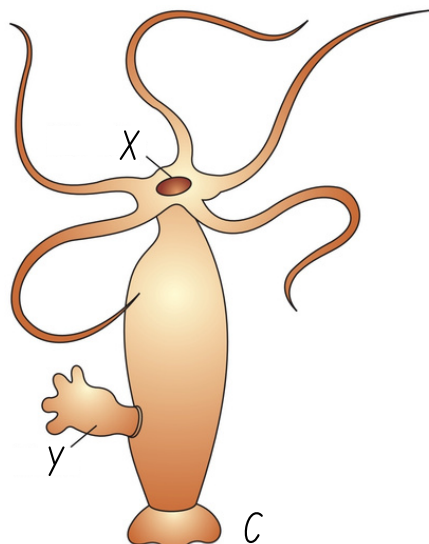
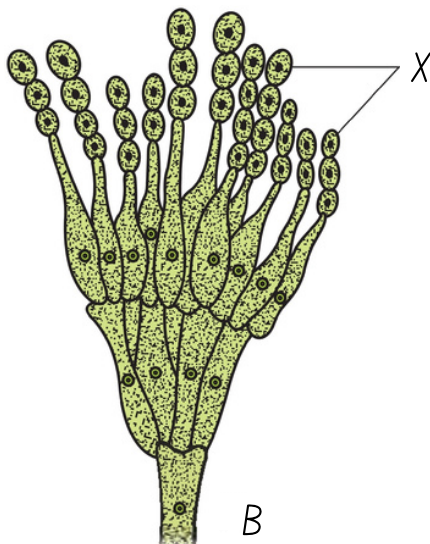
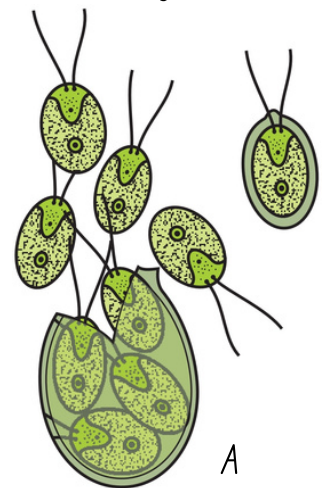
1. Who was the father of plant embryology ?
2. Life span of parrot is _____ while than of crow is _____
3. No individual is immortal except -
4. Life span of banyan tree, tortoise, cow, dog, horse and crocodile, elephant, rice plant, fruitfly are -
5. Organisms internal physiology is not responsible for how it reproduces. T/F



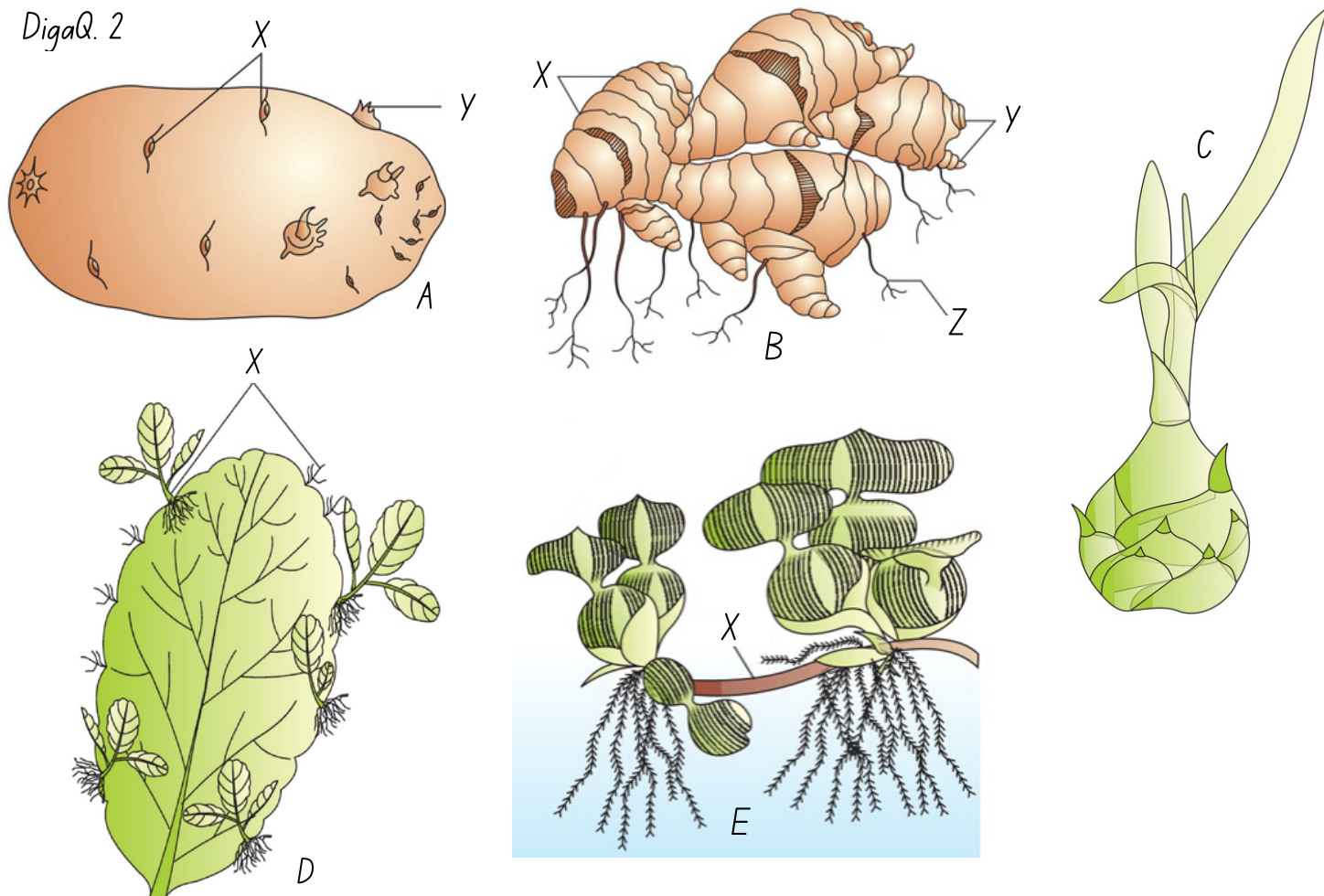
• ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION

6. Morphologically and genetically similar individuals are called _____ (NEET)
7. Paramecium undergoes binary fission. T/F
8. What does an amoeba do under unfavourable conditions ? This phenomenon is called _____
9. Most common asexual reproductive structure is - (NEET)
10. When favourable condition return, amoeba divide by _____ and produces many minute _____ or _____. This phenomenon is called _____
11. Units of vegetative propagation in plants are (6) - (NEET)
12. Hydra show fragmentation. T/F
13. Terror of bengal is actually a aquatic plant _____
14. Terror of bengal cause death of fishes because - (NEET)
15. It was introduced in india because -
16. Rhizomes ex are (2) - (NEET)
17. Algae and fungi shift to asexual mode of reproduction just before the onset of adverse condition. T/F

DigaQ. 1



DigaQ. 2



• SEXUAL REPRODUCTION

18. Sexual reproduction is a slow process. T/F

19. The period of growth is called _____

20. In the inter-flowering phase, the plant is called juvenile/mature.

21. Bamboo species flower only once/twice after ____-____ years. (NEET)

22. _____ flowers once in 12 years.

23. Neelakuranji flowers in the hilly areas of _____

24. Apes have oestrous/menstrual cycle.

25. Oestrous cycle is present in (6) -

26. The 3 events of sexual reproduction are -

27. Pre-fertilisation event include - (2)

28. Example of Isogametes -

29. In several _____ and _____, monocious or _____ term is used to denote bisexual condition.

30. Unisexual male flower is called _____

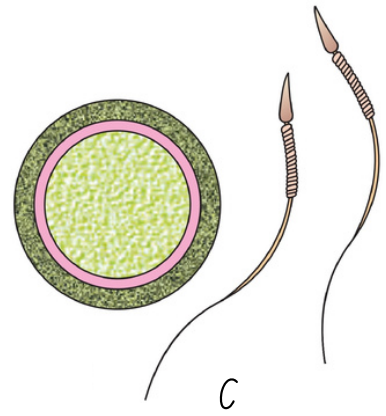
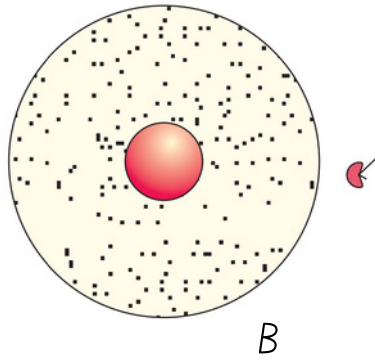
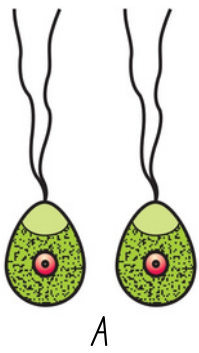
31. Unisexual female flower is called _____

32. Monoecious plant ex - (2) (NEET)



PARTH GOYAL

DigaQ. 3



33. Dioecious plant ex - (2)

34. Bisexual animals ex - (4)

35. All gametes are produced by meiotic division. T/F

36. What are meiocytes ? (NEET)

37. No. of chromosomes in meiocyte of housefly, rat, dog, cat, fruitfly, ophioglossum, apple, rice, maize, potato, butterfly and onion are -

38. In few cases of fungi, both types of gametes are motile. T/F

39. Peas are bisexual/unisexual.

40. Most crucial and vital event in sexual reproduction is -

41. Fertilisation is also called _____

42. Ex. of parthenogenesis (4) -

43. Internal fertilisation doesn't occur in any fungi. T/F

44. In seed plants, however, the non-motile male gametes are carried to female gametes by pollen tubes. T/F

45. _____ is the vital link that ensures continuity of species.

46. Zygote develops a thick wall that is resistant to desiccation and damage in - (2)

47. During embryogenesis, zygote undergoes _____ and _____

48. Chances of survival in oviparous is more than viviparous. T/F

49. Even after fertilisation, sepals remain attached in - (3)

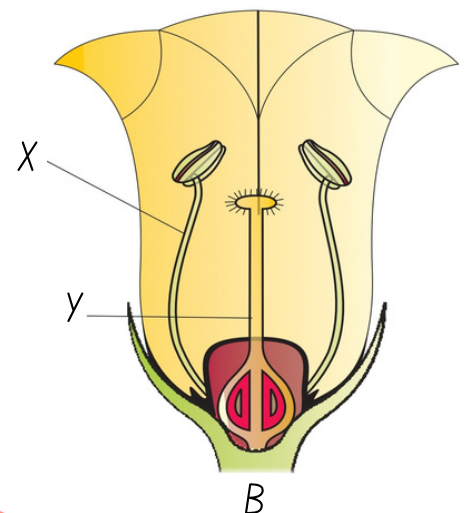
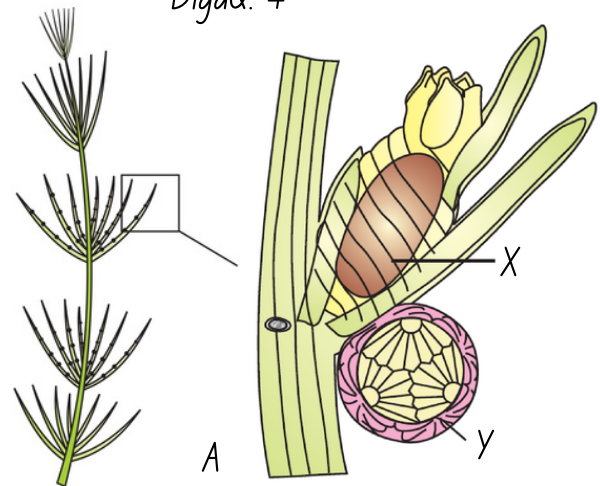
50. Ovules develop into _____ and ovary develop into _____

51. Plants are defined as _____ and _____

52. Flowers are defined as _____ and _____

53. _____ is the progenitor of the next generation.

DigaQ. 4



PARTH GOYAL

REPRODUCTION IN ORGANISMS



PARTH GOYAL



ANSWERS

• INTRODUCTION

1. Panchanan Maheshwari
2. 140, 15
3. Unicellular organism
4. 200 yr., 100-150 yr., 20-25 yr., 25-30 yr., 60 yr., 60 yr., 3-4 months, 2 weeks
5. F

• ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION

6. Clones
7. T
8. Withdraws pseudopodia and secrete 3 layer hard covering, encystation
9. Zoospore
10. Multiple fission, amoeba and pseudopodiospores, sporulation
11. runner, rhizome, sucker, tuber, offset, bulb
12. T
13. Water hyacinth
14. It drains oxygen from the water
15. beautiful flowers and shape of leaves (isliye kahte hai khubsurati dhoka de jati hai, XD)
16. Banana and ginger
17. F, shift to sexual mode

• SEXUAL REPRODUCTION

18. T
19. Juvenile phase
20. Juvenile
21. Once, 50-100
22. Strobilanthes kunthiana (neelakuranji)
23. Kerala, karnataka, tamil nadu
24. Menstrual
25. cows, sheep, rats, deers, dogs, tiger
26. pre-fertilisation, fertilisation and the post-fertilisation events
27. Gametogenesis and gamete transfer
28. Cladophora

29. Fungi and algae, homothallic
30. Staminate
31. Pistillate
32. cucurbits and coconuts
33. papaya and date palm
34. Earthworms, sponge, tapeworm and leech
35. T
36. Gamete mother cells
37. 12, 42, 78, 38, 8, 1260, 34, 24, 20, 48, 380, 16
38. T
39. Bisexual
40. Fertilisation
41. Syngamy
42. Rotifers, honey bees, some lizards and turkey
43. F
44. T
45. Zygote
46. Fungi and algae
47. Cell division and cell differentiation
48. F
49. tomato, brinjal, guava
50. Seed, fruit
51. Monoecious and dioecious
52. Unisexual and bisexual
53. Embryo

• DigaQs

DigaQ. 1 - Asexual reproductive structures:

A - Zoospores of Chlamydomonas

B - Conidia of Penicillium

X - Conidia

C - Buds in Hydra

X - Mouth

Y - Bud

D - Gemmules in sponge



PARTH GOYAL

DigaQ. 2 - Vegetative propagules in angiosperms

A - Eyes of potato

X - Eyes

Y - Germinating eye buds

B - Rhizome of ginger

X - Nodes

Y - Buds

Z - Adventitious root

C - Bulbil of Agave

D - Leaf buds of Bryophyllum

X - Adventitious buds

E - Offset of water hyacinth

X - Offset

DigaQ. 3 - Types of gametes

A - Isogametes of Cladophora

B - Heterogametes of Fucus (an alga)

C - Heterogametes of Homo sapiens

DigaQ. 4 - Diversity of sexuality in organisms

A - Monoecious plant (Chara)

X - Oogonium (female sex organ)

Y - Antheridium (male sex organ)

B - Bisexual flower (sweet potato)

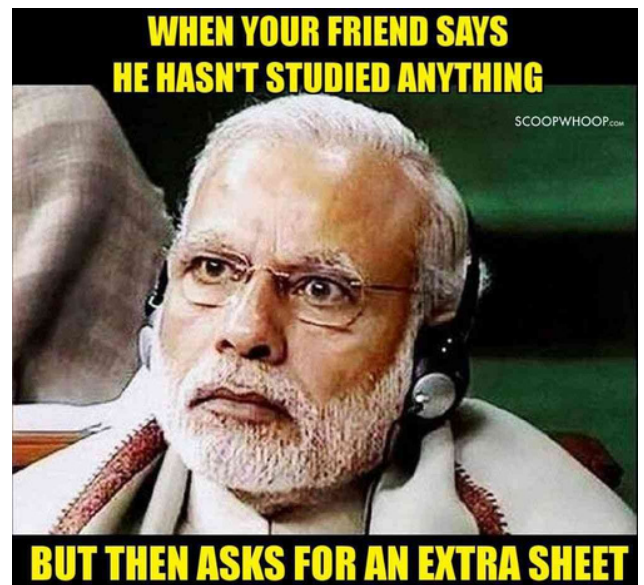
X - Stamen

Y - Carpel



SCAN AND DONATE US SO THAT WE
CAN CREATE MORE SUCH QUALITY
CONTENT FOR YOU!

JUST ₹10-20 WILL BE APPRECIABLE! :)



PARTH GOYAL